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SUDDEN CHANGEOVER TO ANTI-AXIS BANNER UNLIKELY BY TURKEY

Axis Diplomats to Ankara Leave on Vacation—Soviet Pressure Seen Increasing

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 15.—The fact that Axis diplomats, including German Ambassador Franz von Papen, have decided to take a vacation away from Ankara as usual is regarded in diplomatic circles in the Turkish capital as a sign that at least for the time being no sharp change in the political situation of Turkey is to be expected, according to information reaching here from Ankara today.

The report said that Ambassador von Papen, in spite of the tense atmosphere prevailing in the Turkish capital, left Ankara for a summer resort on the Bosporus. Japanese Ambassador Tadashi Kurihara, the Hungarian and Bulgarian Ministers are also expected to leave Ankara for summer resorts in the western part of the country.

The diplomatic offensive of the anti-Axis Powers on Turkey has created considerable tension of late but the fact that the Axis diplomats regard the situation as warranting their absence from their posts is believed in diplomatic circles at Ankara as a sign that at least for the time being no sudden development is to be anticipated.

More Pressure on Turkey

Meanwhile, information from Ankara indicates that the anti-Axis Powers are exerting pressure on Turkey with the following demands:

(1) Severance of economic relations with Germany,

(2) Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany on the ground of the Anglo-Turkish military alliance and

(3) Entry of Turkey into war.

Hemmed in between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union, Turkey apparently is at the crossroads of war or peace but the Turkish Government is believed to be seeking a way out by agreeing tentatively to the anti-Axis proposals but negotiating for advantages in regard to time and other terms.

Ankara Seen Tense

It is reported that the political situation at Ankara is extremely tense, much more so than at the time of the conversations between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu or between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President General Ismet Inonu. According to a report from Ankara, the British pressure somewhat eased with the resignation of Foreign Minister Menemencioglu and the rapprochement between Prime Minister Sukru Saracioglu and Britain but the British Government is still demanding the severance of economic relations with the European continent and the use of important military bases in Turkey. The frequent calls made by the British Ambassador at President Inonu's official residence are believed to have been for the purpose of urging the President to accept those proposals.

On the other hand, with the Crimean war situation settling down somewhat, the Soviet Government has launched upon a political offensive on Bulgaria and Turkey. As regards Turkey, it began by protesting that the Germans were encroaching upon Turkish territorial waters and air and is also said to have presented a number of demands. A London dispatch says that these demands are calculated to extend the scope of the Anglo-Turkish alliance into an Anglo-American-Soviet-Turkish alliance and to impose the obligation of going to war upon the Turkish Government. Information from neutral sources states that those are merely ostensible demands and that what the Soviet Government is really demanding of Turkey is the latter's offer of naval and air bases to the Soviet Union and permission for the Red Army to pass through her territory. The Daily Mail reports that the Soviets are demanding the privilege of passage through the Dardanelles and transfer of some of the islands in the Turkish Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean.

The proposal for expanding the scope of the Anglo-Turkish alliance has called forth bitter criticisms from the Turkish press ever since a few days ago, Rusti Arras, former Turkish Foreign Minister, published his view on a Soviet-Turkish alliance in Le Temps. The general opinion is opposed to such an alliance on the ground that it would impose upon Turkey the obligation of entering the war at once. Inasmuch as Rusti Arras is said to be closely connected with the present Turkish Government, his article is considered quite significant.

Soviet Demands Urgent

The Soviet demands seem to be quite urgent in view of the recent moves of Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov. The Soviet Government has not participated in the Anglo-American diplomatic negotiations with Turkey since the Teheran conference and has maintained an attitude all its own. It has not adopted the form of a joint proposal with the United States or Britain but there is reason to suppose that it has made its demands without even consulting the United States or Britain. It remains to be seen, therefore, how the United States and Britain will react to this and how the Turkish Government will cope with the Soviet demands.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are equally anxious to make Turkey do their bidding in order to deal with the Balkans, so that diplomatic warfare at Ankara is expected to intensify further. Already, American Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt has returned to the United States and is said to be making arrangements with his home Government. During the past fortnight, the British and Soviet Ambassadors have been rivalling each other in calling on Prime Minister Saracioglu.

On the part of the Turkish Government, it appears to be considering various means and consulting all quarters. On July 11, Prime Minister Saracioglu saw German Ambassador von Papen. A special Cabinet meeting was called by President Inonu. A secret session was held by the People's Party. It is still difficult at present to predict what success the Turkish Government enjoy in its political efforts but it is observed in diplomatic circles at Ankara that superficially, at least, the United States and Britain will keep in step with the Soviet Union in demanding that Turkey enter the war and that Turkey will probably enter the war within two or three months after it becomes clear that the anti-Axis forces will land on the Adriatic coast and the Red Army will launch an offensive on the Rumanian front.

20 Political Captives, Confined Since 1942, Are Released in India

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—Following the release, yesterday, of Gangadhar Kher, former Premier of Bombay and a leader of the Indian Congress, from Poona, the Government of the Central Provinces, today, freed 20 of the Indian political prisoners who had been kept in confinement since 1942, according to information received here from Bombay.

BRITAIN UNDECIDED ON GANDHI'S PLAN

Does Not Know Whether to Reject or Accept Proposal for National Government

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—The British Government has yet to make known its official attitude toward the proposal of Mahatma Gandhi for the creation of a national government in India as a means of solving the political situation in India.

But it is reasonable to believe that the British authorities are having considerable difficulty in making up their minds whether they should accept or reject the Mahatma's proposal which it may be stressed is along the lines of the Cripps plan.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Sunday Times, according to a London report, commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's proposal, has confessed to his inability to tell whether the creation of a national government will ever lead to an improvement in India where political conditions are in a state of chaos.

There are four points in the comment worth noting inasmuch as they appear to bear the marks of the British Government. They are:

1. The contents of Mahatma Gandhi's proposal are vague.

2. It is insisted by the Mahatma that the proposal was made on his own initiative.

3. A reconciliation between the various groups of India, above all between the Hindus and the Muslims, is absolutely necessary to bring an end to the plight in which India finds itself at the moment. The attitude of the Muslims to Mahatma Gandhi's proposal has thus far not been favorable.

4. Mahatma Gandhi suggests a change from the policy of non-violence to one of non-obedience. This has not yet been approved by the executive committee of the Indian National Congress.

GERMAN AIR FORCE CONTINUES ATTACKS ON INVASION FLEET

Foe's Ships in Seine Bay Blasted; Reich Fliers Destroy Enemy Tanks in Caen Area

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—German night fighters operating over French territory on Friday shot down seven four-engined enemy bombers and damaged several others, the number of which could not be ascertained.

Attacks by heavy German bombers on shipping in the Seine Bay were also continued successfully last night. Direct hits were scored on ships at anchor close to the coast as well as on several major units which were attacked in the English Channel.

Some of the German bombers ordered to attack tanks and motor columns in the Caen and Carpiquit areas also gained success. Several tank assemblies were levelled down by carpet bombing.

A total of 16 enemy machines were shot down yesterday by German fighters over the invasion area.

Makes Costly Attacks

While heavy artillery fire continued in the eastern sector of the Normandy front, the fighting did not exceed local significance. The American troops in the western sector continued their attack on Friday. The enemy was again compelled to make costly frontal attacks since all their attempts made in the past week to obtain at least a few outflanking positions had been nipped in the bud by cool-headed German defenders.

Enemy forces operating from Bretteville, Supay-Agonville and Veslesy were engaged immediately south of these localities, and fighting is still in progress. The enemy is still far from his immediate objective—the town of Lessay.

Outside Saint Lo, the German paratroop division in this area did not limit its activity to warding off enemy attacks, but launched repeated fierce counter-attacks against the American troops who had established themselves north of the town, thus frustrating all enemy efforts to outflank Saint Lo from the east.

North of Saint Lo, the Americans sent strong tank groups into battle. In the course of several hours fighting the Americans captured a height.

In the British invasion sector, early resumption of a large-scale attack from the area southwest of Caen to Tilly is expected.

Although activity at some places held by the American troops was lively it may be said that on the whole yesterday was one of the quietest days since the beginning of the Anglo-American invasion.

Suffers Heavy Losses

The supreme command of the Second British Army had to desist from all major action and be satisfied with shelling German lines. This was due to heavy losses suffered by the enemy in the great battle for Caen. The interval was badly wanted by the enemy in order to replace his badly mauled formations with fresh divisions.

The First United States Army also showed some signs of being outpointed. On the preceding day all the divisions were engaged in general attack from Saint Lo up to the west coast of Cotentin Peninsula. Yesterday they had to be content with some local operations in the area north of Saint Lo and at Pont Hebert. The first United States Army also had to replace the badly hit divisions by new formations.

The enemy is apparently intending to throw into the battle all the material and manpower available in an effort to capture Saint Lo. The heaviness of the losses suffered by the enemy in this area was revealed by the war prisoners who had been attached to the American 29th Infantry Division who said that their division had lost 50 per cent of its troops in the last few days of fighting. Forty-four tanks were knocked out on Friday, it was also reported.

Since Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery has about 38 divisions at the landing head it can be assumed that during the next few days a new offensive will be undertaken by the Anglo-Americans and the focal points are likely to be southwest of Caen.

Heroic Defense, Huge U.S. Losses Highlight Struggle on Saipan Isle

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—The fact that American commanders went down before the Japanese guns one after another in landing attempts on Saipan and that the shores of the island were littered with American troops, either killed or wounded, attests to the enormous losses suffered by the American landing forces, writes the American weekly Time of July 3, admitting the stiff resistance offered by the Japanese on the island.

The two American divisions including marine corps and infantry units employed, were protected by a strong fleet, which bombarded the island prior to effecting landings. The Japanese Forces, who were apparently resolved to defend the island at the cost of their lives without waiting for the arrival of reinforcements, immediately moved their positions to the central hilly area.

Stiff Resistance Met

The left wing of the American forces marched toward Garapan which has a population of 10,000 and is the capital of the Marianas while the right wing advanced northward along Laulau Bay. The Japanese put up a stiff resistance from Mt. Tapocho against the American troops.

As soon as the American effected landings, they began to build a supply base on the southern coast in order to assure 10,000 tons of supplies daily. The Aslito airfield evacuated by the Japanese was renamed "Conroy airfield," in memory of Colonel Conroy who died in action in the Makin operations, in November of last year.

The fact that the machine-guns and trench-mortars of the Japanese Forces had inflicted severe blows on the Americans, was revealed by Robert Sharrod, a Time correspondent who saw action in the Saipan area. In his first dispatch he said:

"When we approached Saipan Island on June 15, we saw columns of smoke rising high in the skies from the direction of Garapan and Tyalankanoa evidently from fires started by the Americans during the two days prior to landing operations. At 5 a.m. that day, 45 of our guns including the five-inch on destroyers and 16 inch on battleships began to roar. Tinian Island was also bombarded.

U.S. Bomber Downed

"Bombing attacks by U.S. dive-bombers and attack-planes which started at 7 a.m. the same day, met fierce Japanese ground batteries. One American dive-bomber was shot down by the Japanese ground fire in short order.

"Landing operations commenced by means of barges and amphibian tanks in the face of furious fire from the Japanese. Due to our intense bombardment, the entire island became shrouded with smoke and Mt. Tapocho was enveloped in thick fumes. Some 150 yards behind us, shells exploded causing high water columns to rise.

"Miraculously, the first three groups safely landed on the shore. However, the fourth and fifth groups were subjected to furious gunfire.

"One battalion commander who cheerfully said, 'so long, I'll see you on shore,' when leaving the officers' room, was killed before he reached the shore. Another battalion commander also met death at the newly-installed headquarters. Another who took over the command of the battalion also fell under the Japanese guns. Thus, on the first day of the landing attempt, three battalion commanders were killed.

"One American officer who had previously commanded attack units, had his arms and hands torn from his body and his lung pierced by a shell fragment.

"Landing operations started around noon on July 15. When we reached the coral-reefs, the Japanese opened fire. One boat was immediately hit and the crew desperately tried to reach the other boats and some made madly for the shore. The Japanese intensified their attack as soon as we reached the shore. In the vicinity, tank-trenches had been constructed, in one of which 14 bodies were found. Not far from the trenches, we discovered five Japanese soldiers. They had apparently held up our advance at the cost of their lives so as to enable their comrades to find better positions in the central sector of the island.

Dead Litter Shore

"Walking along the shore with an artillery sublieutenant I saw more than a hundred corpses of American soldiers. Some of them had undoubtedly died from wounds but others were completely shot to bits. Six American soldiers who took shelter in a trench were blown to pieces. One arm, torn from the body, was lying some ten yards from the trench, with its hand still gripping a gun.

"We were simply astounded by the bravery and valor of the Japanese. One evening when we were digging trenches in anticipation of Japanese attacks, some one shouted and a Japanese, not much taller than five feet, rushed out from behind a pile of lumber, pointing his bayonet at us. One of the American soldiers threw a hand grenade toward the Japanese and the latter collapsed. However, the Japanese soldier tried to stand up and commit 'Harakiri.' Again with four hand grenades hurled at him the Japanese soldier finally crumbled to the ground.

"That night Japanese field-guns roared furiously between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m., again between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. and early next morning between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. Japanese field-guns and trench-mortars fired shells at the rate of one every five seconds in an area within 500 yards from the shore. The vicinity of the headquarters and the temporary hospital were hit by some 20 explosives directed by the Japanese.

"By shooting flares from the destroyers, we lit up the neighboring area to facilitate our action."

PANIC SWEEPING KWEILIN AS NIPPON UNITS ADVANCE

Walled Town Readied by Chungking to Meet Terrific Japanese War Thrust

Domei

CANTON, July 16.—Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province and the main objective of the present terrific Japanese offensive on the Canton-Hankow Railway front, apparently has been thrown into utter confusion by the increasing Japanese pressures from the north and south and the compulsory dispersion of the chief political establishments and citizens in general out of the walled town.

A Chungking broadcast of July 14 said that the Kweilin Municipal Industrial Association organized a "wartime service" to help the refugees evacuate and, on the other hand, to cooperate with the Chungking army to defend the town to the last. The broadcast announced:

"In accordance with instructions from central headquarters, the industrial association of Kweilin has organized a wartime service to assist refugees evacuate from the town and to transfer important industrial equipment to places of safety. Central headquarters has defrayed 300,000 yuan as provisional expenses for the transfer of such machinery. At the same time the wartime service is now cooperating with the Chungking army in destroying bridges leading to Kweilin and other important military establishments. Hereafter, all men will remain in Kweilin, after sending women and children out of the town, and be assigned to combat posts for the defense of Kweilin."

U.S. WAR VESSEL ATTACKS CLARK'S BOAT BY MISTAKE

Two Officers Killed, Three Wounded During Anzio Landing, Says Navy Department

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—An American mine-sweeper, by mistake, attacked a tugboat carrying Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark, commander of the U.S. fifth army in Italy and other high officers of the United States army on January 28 this year when an anti-Axis force landed at Anzio, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement reveals that one officer and one non-commissioned officer were killed and three others wounded. The commander of the mine-sweeper, however, was acquitted today by the naval court martial which had been examining the case, concluded the announcement.

LARGE-SCALE DRIVE BEGUN BY RED ARMY ON SOUTHERN FRONT

Soviet Thrusts Directed at Tarnopol, Lutsk Sectors Meet Stiff Resistance

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—The opening of the Soviet offensive in the southern sector of the Eastern Front was described by Berlin military circles today as an important military step for the Soviets. The Soviet thrusts, which are being made with several divisions, are directed against the Tarnopol and Lutsk areas. All attacks, however, were warded off by German troops with heavy losses to the Soviets.

German circles believe that these attacks are to be the curtain raisers to the expected large-scale offensive in the southern sector of the Eastern Front and that there might soon be a shifting of focal points.

On the northern flank of the penetration area in the central sector, the Soviets were unable to achieve any further successes. The Red Army launched heavy attacks only against the Dvinsk area, all of which were beaten off by German troops.

Meanwhile, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, Interinf military correspondent, reports that the main military event of yesterday was the opening of the Soviet large-scale offensive in the southern area of the Eastern Front.

As the enemy's move to concentrate numerous tank divisions and motorized units as well as a substantial number of rifle divisions had been observed, German military leaders were certain that the Soviets were planning to smash the entire German southern wing as quickly as possible by striking from the Tarnopol and Lutsk areas.

As the German command had recognized the Soviet preparatory measures in time it was able to take adequate counter-measures. Thus, when the Soviets launched a massed attack northwest of Tarnopol and west of Lutsk after several hours of heavy artillery preparation, Friday, they encountered stiff German resistance and by noon they were still unable to reach the German front lines. The first Soviet attackers were smashed by the Germans, while German anti-tank troops effectively attacked Soviet tank groups.

Only in the afternoon hours did the Soviets succeed in piercing the German forefield at a few points in penetrating the main German lines. Here, the Soviets were either halted by local reserves or thrown back again in counter-thrusts.

Many Soviet tanks were trapped in deep tank ditches and many others were knocked out. The Soviets lost 127 tanks in this fighting. Thus, the first day of the Soviet summer offensive on the southern wing of the Eastern Front ended as a German success.

MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA SET BY EGYPT PREMIER

Will Be Preliminary Parley Prior to Inauguration of the Arabian Federation

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha has decided to hold a preliminary conference prior to the inauguration of the Arabian Federation at Alexandria either in July or August, according to a Cairo dispatch.

In this connection, the Premier responding to the interpellations raised in Parliament, declared:

"I have been very much interested in the suggestion to establish the Arabian Federation and will do my utmost in organizing it. Trans-Jordan, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen have already complied with the request of the Egyptian Government expressing their readiness to attend the forthcoming conference.

"At the preliminary conference, investigations of special issues will be conducted and furthermore, matters concerning the opening of the Pan-Arabian Conference will be fully discussed. Morocco and Tunis will also be invited to the conference."

Accept Egypt's Invitation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The Governments of Trans-Jordan and Iraq have informed Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, of Egypt, that they will accept his invitation to the preliminary conference for the formation of an Arab Union, according to a Cairo dispatch on Wednesday.

The Trans-Jordanian delegation will be led by Premier Tevfik Abdul Pasha and the head of the Iraq delegation it is presumed will be Nuri Es Said, former Premier of Iraq, who since his resignation has occupied himself mainly with the question of the Arab Union and has conferred on this subject during his journey through the different Arab countries.

Japanese Units Down 12 Enemy Air Raiders At Yap, Ceram Islands

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 16.—A formation of the anti-Axis planes attempted to raid Yap Island in the Caroline Group on the morning of July 14. Intercepting the enemy, Japanese Units stationed there promptly shot down or damaged seven invaders and repulsed all the rest.

On the same day, an aggregate total of 100 medium-sized and small-sized enemy planes came attacking Wotje Island in the Marshall Group, but failed to stage any effective assault.

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 16.—Japanese Forces shot down five enemy planes in an engagement with six two-engined anti-Axis aircraft that attacked Bula on Ceram Island on the morning of July 14. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

CHINA FOE UTILIZES POISON GAS CANARD

Inhuman War Action Emphatically Denied by Japanese Army Authorities in China

Domei

NANKING, July 15.—As the war operations of the Japanese Forces in Central China make rapid progress, the Chungking authorities who have been busily occupied in trying to hide from the world the defeats which have been suffered by their forces in this campaign have begun to take a keen interest in the creation of false impressions about the Japanese through the dissemination of vicious propaganda reports.

They are sending out reports alleging that, since late June, when the danger increased of Hengyang falling into Japanese hands, the Japanese Forces have been using poison gas.

It is self-evident that the Japanese Force, infused with the spirit of morality have never used such inhumane methods of warfare in the past and will not do so in the future.

Concerning the vicious propaganda reports emanating from Chungking, the Japanese Expeditionary forces in China issued the following statement on July 15:

"Since the latter part of March, Chungking has been circulating false reports that the Japanese are using poison gas. The Japanese have never resorted to such dastardly warfare in the past and there is no foundation for any allegation that they are doing so now. Nor will they use it unless the enemy uses it against us. We have no intention whatever of adopting such an inhuman and barbaric method of warfare.

"It is likely that the Chungking army, utterly at a loss on how to withstand our increasing pressure, has decided on propaganda to camouflage its defeats. It is all of a piece with the gas outcry at the time of the Changteh campaign, a childish device to becloud the issue. Chungking's attitude of supplication and wailing is most ridiculous."

Draganoff in New Audience

Domei

SOFIA, July 15.—Bulgarian Foreign Minister Draganoff had another audience with the Regency Council today, according to informative quarters. It was the second audience within the past few days. The Foreign Ministry, in regard to these meetings, declared that it could not give out information for the time being on matters discussed at these audiences.

Suma Leaves for Berlin

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—According to a Madrid message, Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Madrid, left for Berlin on a German Lufthausa plane today.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS DOWN 4 U.S. PLANES, BLAST 2 OVER CHINA

P-51 Fighters Routed in Air Combat Near Tanchuk in Kwangsi Province

By H. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 15.—Crack Japanese Army Air Units that have been directing annihilative operations against the China-based American air force shot down four enemy planes and damaged two others in furious aerial duels yesterday afternoon.

Detecting a formation of 10-odd P-51 fighters that appeared over the Central China area yesterday afternoon, our Wild Eagles promptly hopped-off in pursuit. At 6:30 p.m., the Japanese contacted the enemy planes that were about to make a landing. Promptly launching severe attacks in the skies over the area northwest of Tanchuk in Kwangsi Province, our Army Eagles downed four enemy craft and damaged two others before returning to their base.

Chungking Units Smashed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 15.—Japanese Units, after two days of fighting on July 11 and 12 against Chungking troops trying to recapture Anjen in Hunan Province finally succeeded in defeating them and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.

The Japanese captured considerable quantities of war booty including various types of guns as well as light and heavy machine-guns. They are now extending their sphere of action.

The Japanese Units had been advancing southward at a rapid pace from a point to the southwest of Hengyang at the end of last month. The enemy had apparently decided to try and retake Anjen and had been secretly concentrating his forces around the area.

On July 11 at dawn, the enemy using powerful guns commenced the attack which continued into the next day, advancing from two directions—one prong from Chunshan, five kilometers west of Anjen and the second from a point six kilometers to the north.

The Japanese Units allowed the enemy to approach to a convenient distance and then launched a furious counter-attack and by the evening of July 12 had wiped out about two enemy divisions.

Light and heavy machine-guns and huge quantities of hand-grenades were among the war prizes taken by the Japanese.

The Japanese are now systematically mopping up the remnants who are desperately looking for a route of retreat.

PILLAGING SAID RAMPANT IN AREAS BLASTED BY V-1

Country Districts in South England Suffering From Shortage of Shelters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—There are more cases of plundering in English districts devastated by V-1 than there were in 1940 or 1941 during the severe German bombings, writes the London correspondent of Goeteborgs Handels Och Sjoefarts Tidning.

The correspondent adds that the British believe this to be due to the fact that the new German flying bombs are causing far more damage than the former type of bombs, therefore conditions for robbing and plundering are now much more favorable than before.

Continuing, the correspondent revealed that the English rural districts were suffering badly from V-1 attacks. Although farm work in the south of England was being continued it was believed that great strain will be placed on the rural population, perhaps even more so than in London because, in general, dwelling houses in the country were older and could not stand the gigantic air pressure caused by the terrific explosion of the German flying bombs. The correspondent declared that there were no shelters at all in many English country districts.

Tirana Legation Created

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—The German Government, Wednesday, officially announced that its Consulate-General at Tirana in Albania will be raised to the status of Legation. Simultaneously, the Albanian Government established a Legation in Berlin.

SOVIET TRADE ISSUE SPLITS U.S., BRITAIN

Will Cause Bitter Postwar Rivalry; Johnston Does Not Favor Cartel Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 14.—Bitter post-war rivalry between the United States and Britain for the Soviet trade loomed in the offing following the statement made by Eric Johnston, president of the American Chambers of Commerce, during his recent visit to Moscow to the effect that so far as business transactions were concerned, the two anti-Axis allies "should not get together in a big cartel for dealing with Russia."

According to the Times correspondent at Moscow in his June 21 report, Johnston stated that, "Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar Mikoyan has authorized me to quote him for the following. The Soviet Union wishes to purchase from the United States enormous quantities of goods after the war on terms of purchase mutually advantageous to both countries. The sum will run into many billions of dollars." He said that he believed the Russians were interested in long term—10 to 25 years—credits which possibly should be guaranteed by both governments.

Opposes Cartel Plan

He stated, "I do not believe that the United States and British industry should get together in a big cartel for dealing with Russia. I hope Britain does lots of business with Russia as well as the United States. I think the British are quite capable of working out their destiny without United States intervention."

British repercussion to the above statement was not long in forthcoming. Wrote Oscar Hobson, city editor of the News Chronicle: "Johnston is reported to have said some very interesting things in a speech about trade between Russia on the one hand and between the United States and Britain on the other. But before we proceed to discuss these, it would seem to be permissible to ask why it is that no British industrialist of a similar standing to Johnston has, so far as we know yet, made a journey to Moscow for the same object. Surely, this is a deficiency which ought to be remedied before long.

"Johnston said he did not believe the United States and British industry 'should get together in a big cartel for dealing with Russia.' He expressed here, 'Britain does lots of business with Russia as well as the United States' and he thought that the British were quite capable of working without American intervention. This makes it perfectly clear that as far as British and American trade with Russia is concerned, there is no question of an agreement to apportion the market; it will be a matter of keen competition between the United States and Britain and whatever their ideological views, we may be certain our Russian allies would not have it otherwise.

"Johnston also emphasized the well-known fact that the Soviet Union, in borrowing either from the United States or from Britain, will require large-scale credits on long terms, say from 10 to 25 years. Indeed, in America a few weeks ago, the actual figure, namely £2,500,000,000 for these commercial loans were being quoted and discussed. Now it is plain that both for economic reasons and for reasons of political friendship, this country must aspire to do substantial trade with Russia after the war. Difficulties in the way of achieving this object will clearly be formidable, but that is all the more reason why they should be ventilated betimes.

"Obviously, this chief difficulty will be this very problem of credits. Before the war, the principal item in our export trade with Russia was machinery and machine tools. In 1938, these represented a value of about £3,350,000 out of a total British export of £6,400,000. Other important export items were wool and non-ferrous metals, while of our re-exports to Russia the chief items were non-ferrous metals, raw rubber and wool. In 1938, our exports and re-exports to Russia were fairly accurately balanced by imports from Russia of which grain, timber, furs and oil were the principal items. It may well be that at least after the initial period the structure of Russo-British trade will not differ very materially after the war from before.

"But what is very clear and very important is that in the initial period one of the things which Russia will require most urgently from the United States is machinery, including machine tools and industrial plants to replace that destroyed during the war, and that is precisely the sale of that class of goods which depend upon our being able to furnish long-term credit. Calls upon our credit-granting capacity, both at home and for other countries will be enormous. Nevertheless we must consider ways and means, and the sooner consideration is begun the better by which our engineering industries, amongst others, can make substantial supplies available to Russia on credit terms."

Press Comments

Sunday, July 16

WALLACE BELITTLES CHUNGKING

ASAHI—U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace who has just returned home from his recent visit to Chungking disclosed America's real sentiment toward the regime. Wallace seems to have learned during his short stay in Chungking that America need no longer be discreet in expressing her sentiment toward Chungking leaders. He has openly announced that Chungking is in great need of American aid and cooperation and that America desires Chungking's collaboration in the current war.

The fatal and glaring mistakes Wallace has committed in forming his opinion about China lie in the fact that he has formed his opinion without hearing the opinion of the Chinese public, nor seeing the real patriots of China who are at Nanking. Wallace was right when he concluded that all leaders of the Chungking regime were traitors to China but he was wrong when he hastily concluded that every Chinese citizen would sell his country for money.

Only Attends Parties

During his brief stay in Chungking, Wallace did nothing but attend welcome parties given by leaders of the Chungking regime. Hence his totally erroneous opinion of the Chinese people.

Wallace, however, was not expected to give any report on China or the Chinese. President Roosevelt was only anxious to hear something from Wallace that might facilitate the American prosecution of the war. He was anxious to hear something that would please the conceited masses in America. From this point of view, it may be said that Wallace's report on China was ready even before his departure for Chungking. Only a suitable opportunity was needed to make this announcement and Wallace's return from Chungking proved an admirable occasion.

The world knew already that America was fighting for expansion and promotion of American interests all over the world. America expected other nations of the world to devote their efforts to the furtherance of the national prosperity of the American people. In the opinion of Wallace, the Chinese people should devote their efforts to agriculture so that they might not compete with American manufacturers. It is not sufficient says Wallace, for the Chinese people to bear hardships without complaint for the sake of the Americans. Wallace through his recent visit to Chungking, has learned that the Chinese are benevolent enough to lay down their lives to please the American people.

From the speech broadcast by Wallace, we learn that America is openly making light of Chungking's efforts. The Jews of Wall Street are repeatedly saying that the Chinese people, like other Asiatic races, are destined to work as coolies for the Americans and Wallace has openly supported such opinions.

An American paper says that a Washington official who has visited Chungking as a member of Wallace's party, said that Chungking was a burden to the anti-Axis nations. We shall not be surprised if the U.S. Government should issue an announcement as follows: "China, until she wins autonomy, shall be placed under the control of the United States."

AMERICAN INTRIGUE AGAINST NEUTRALS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Anglo-Americans are strengthening their pressure on neutral nations including Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and Argentina. They are resorting to all means in order to increase the power of the anti-Axis camp. The neutral nations, however, are aware of the fact that the Anglo-Americans often strangle even friendly nations which have outlived their usefulness, a fact which accounts for their unwillingness to play the cat's-paw for the Anglo-Americans.

It is not only against the neutral nations that the Anglo-Americans are carrying out all sorts of intrigues. They are also resorting to intrigues of most malignant nature against the Axis Powers trying to make the Germans repeat their failure at the time of the first Great War by making the most of the formation of the Second Front in the European Continent. The Germans in the present war are too wise to be deceived by their enemies. They give no ear to the repeated announcements by the Anglo-Americans that they are fighting against Nazism, not against the German people. Anglo-American intrigue in this connection was started even before the outbreak of the current war. They are now doing their best to weaken the collaboration of the Asiatic peoples in the same manner as in Europe, and Chungking is the only victim of their intrigue in this connection. No country, whether large or small, weak or powerful, can be regarded as an independent nation when it is deprived of its spiritual independence due to intrigue of enemy nations.

JAPANESE CHARGE SMASHES FOE LINE

British Officers Flee Leaving Gurkhas to Their Fate—Height 2200 Captured

Domei

IMPHAL FRONT, July 13.—The fierce battle in the midst of the mud and the stifling heat of the Imphal jungles carried on by the Japanese Forces is graphically given by Sergeant Yoshida of the Imperial Japanese Army who is in command of a squad north of Imphal. Details of the successful storming of a strategic height on this shell-torn front contained in Sergeant Yoshida's diary follow:

"We are on active battle duty, standing in mud and soaked to the skin by the rain which has been coming down in torrents since last night. Our scouts brought back word that the enemy height which was our objective was garrisoned by some 500 Gurkhas commanded by British officers.

"While another units opened up a frontal attack, our squad detoured to the right and attacked the enemy in the rear. Although taken by surprise the enemy rained heavy fire at random with trench-mortars and automatic rifles in a desperate attempt to stave off our attack.

"The Gurkhas offered particularly stiff resistance. Charging into the enemy's position, our squad was met by a few Gurkhas who were brandishing their native swords. These Gurkhas were bayonetted forthwith by our storming party.

British Officers Flee

"The British officers fled, leaving the native soldiers to their fate. Captured troops revealed that the enemy force was the Ninth Battalion of the Ninth Regiment which was based at Jhath. The highest peak in the sector had thus fallen into our hands.

"Toward evening the enemy started to shell the stretch of jungle around our position, using tracer shells. The woods in the vicinity of our position became enveloped in flames. The members of our squad perspired freely from the hot air wafted into the dugouts which had been hastily constructed with our bayonets.

"Later three large enemy tanks roared up the mountainside and when half way up, began to fire volley after volley of shells from their guns. Armed with explosive bombs, our troops dashed out of their trenches and threw them at the oncoming tanks. One enemy tank was struck and instantly caught fire.

"On the day of the general attack we discovered that the enemy had constructed covered positions and laid double lines of barbed wire entanglements. Preceded by an artillery barrage we unleashed our attack toward evening. In a desperate attempt to check our advance, the enemy fired thousands of shells.

Japanese Morale High

"The morale of our troops was heightened when they realized that our commander was giving orders at the head of the forces right in the thick of the enemy shellfire, despite a wounded left hand. Under cover of night our troops stormed the enemy positions from three directions.

"The enemy hand grenade fire and automatic rifle fire were unexpectedly efficient. As each Japanese wave assaulted the enemy positions, our commander and foremost troops fell in their tracks, wounded by the enemy's fire. However, the bayonet charges of our soldiers triumphed over the mechanized and numerically superior enemy. The enemy line showed signs of wavering.

"At Height 2200 our section commander was killed by enemy shells. Determined to avenge his death, I dashed into the enemy line when a hand grenade suddenly burst near me wounding my right thigh and throwing me to the ground. At the dressing-station in the rear several hours later I heard, with tears of satisfaction, from the stretcher-bearer that the enemy height was now completely under our control."

U.S. Air Headquarters Moved

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Major-General George Stratmeyer, Commander-in-Chief of United States Army Air Corps in India and China, announced today, that the Headquarters of the United States 10th Army Air Force in India and China was transferred from Calcutta to Assam, says reports reaching here from New Delhi. The gist of Stratmeyer's announcement follows:

"The Headquarters of the United States 10th Army Air Squadron was transferred from Calcutta to Assam. As an independent air corps it will act in unison with the Headquarters of the Eastern Air Forces. The new Headquarters location is about a hour's flying distance from the Japanese positions in North Burma. Brigadier General Howard Davidson, Commander-in-Chief of the 10th Air Squadron in India and China, has resigned his command of the Eastern Air Forces."

Over Year of Frantic U.S. Effort Expended To Launch Abortive Raid on North Kyushu

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—It took more than a full year for the United States to prepare for the farcical air raids on northern Kyushu, it has been revealed in an article in the American weekly, Colliers, according to a dispatch received here from New York.

It appears that the United States Army had been making quite large-scale preparations in the hinterland of China for the air raids on northern Kyushu. An article in a recent issue of the Colliers describes those preparations.

"The attack on northern Kyushu with B-29's was carried out six months ahead of schedule. This was due to the exertions of Brigadier-General Kenneth Wolf, commander of the 20th Air Corps. It was in May, 1943 that Wolf was assigned to the task of air-raiding Japan but it took a whole month before a single B-29 bomber was placed under his command. Too impatient to await the arrival of the 'Super-Fortresses of the Air,' Wolf began training with the smaller B-17's and B-24's. Meanwhile, work was begun for the construction of special airdromes in the hinterland. Then fuel, bombs, foodstuffs and parts were shipped to Chungking. It was toward the end of March this year that the first delivery was made of B-29's at the Chungking base. Wolf had arrived there a little ahead. By April 25, signalmen and ground crew arrived and the supplies were collected. Thus, he was at last ready for the raid."

FOE IN HUNAN LOSES VITAL METAL AREAS

Deprived of Important Source Of War Power, Chiang Faces Serious Crisis

By M. HIRAISHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 15.—Important mineral resources of the mountainous areas along the central section of the Canton-Hankow Railway are falling into Japanese hands as they are advancing against enemy positions there.

The Japanese Army Unit which had reduced Anjen, Leiyang and other strategic points seized about 300 tons of processed lead and lead-manufacturing plant facilities near Shuikowshan in Sungpai, 50 kilometers south of Hengyang. It appears that the enemy was in considerable panic, for both the piles of materials and manufacturing facilities were left untouched.

The Japanese Unit advancing along the railway on July 8 discovered an antimony-producing center in an area northwest of Yungfeng and took possession of the processed goods piled up there. An electric generating station had been erected in this area particularly for the purpose of smelting and processing the antimony ores mined there, the surplus power being used at Yungfeng for lighting.

That these essential metals have fallen into Japanese hands is at once a proof of the renowned abundance of the mineral resources of Hunan and the loss of these vital metals is a severe blow to the enemy, since Chungking has been securing other vital materials from the United States with these minerals as collateral.

Sounds Grave Warning

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The latest number of the British weekly magazine the Cavalcade stresses the seriousness of the crisis now confronting Chungking and warns that if the anti-Axis forces fail to come to the aid of Chungking in time the consequences will be fatal.

The magazine says in effect:

"Chungking is facing a serious crisis in a military sense. Both America and Britain, prompted by selfish considerations, are concentrating their efforts on the war in Europe and are not giving much thought to Chungking.

"The Japanese Forces, on the other hand, have successively taken possession of important areas in China, and the result is that Chungking is now facing an economic crisis.

"We hope that the Chungking regime will continue its war efforts until the anti-Axis forces have broken the Japanese blockade. There is a possibility that this anti-Axis operation may end in failure. Then, a very grave effect will be produced on the situation in Chungking."

JAPAN-REICH SOCIETY SET

New Branch Opened at Stettin in Presence of Ambassador Oshima

Domei

STETTIN, July 15.—In the presence of the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, and Admiral Foerster, President of the German-Japanese Society, a branch of the society was opened in this city today. Doctor Salzweder was appointed head of the new branch.

U.S. War Cost Still Rising

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—According to a Washington dispatch, the War Production Board announced, today, that U.S. war expenditures during June reached $7,957,000,000, a new record in monthly disbursements. The total war expenditures since July 1, 1940, when the United States started on the expansion of armaments in earnest amounts to $199,900,000,000.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 15

In the sector of Caen the day passed without special events. Owing to heavy losses on the previous days the enemy launched local attacks only east and northeast of St. Lo and in the sector between Pont Herbert and Sainteny. He was repulsed with severe damages everywhere.

German battleplane formations supported the land operations by attacking billeted localities as well as concentrations with telling effect. Reich guns shot down 21 enemy machines in aerial combat. In the French area 37 terrorists were killed.

The heavy retaliation fire against London was continued.

On the Italian front the enemy resumed a large-scale attack against our positions between the Ligurian coast and Poggibonsi with strong concentrated forces. In embittered fighting our troops withdrew northwards a few kilometers. Poggibonsi was lost after heavy fighting.

In the sector southeast of Arezzo and on both sides of the Tiber strong enemy attacks were repulsed in counter-thrusts. North of Fabriano and west of Filottrano our vanguards were withdrawn to the main line. Patrol boats of the German navy sank a British E-boat in the Gulf of Genoa.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front the Soviets launched the expected attack in the area of Tarnopol and Lutzk. They were repelled in embittered fighting. Numerous Soviet tanks were destroyed. Some dents were sealed off. In the central sector our stubbornly fighting divisions withstood the continuous Soviet break-through attempts and launched energetic counter-attacks.

In the districts of the lakes north of Vilna, on both sides of the Duena as well as in the area of Opotzka, the break-through attempts continued by the Soviets on a wide front, have been mostly repulsed. Our troops were ironing out several dents. The Luftwaffe joined in the fighting at the focal points with strong battleplane formations and destroyed in low-level attacks numerous Soviet tanks, guns and vehicles.

German fighters and flak artillery shot down 87 enemy machines. Last night German bombers and night-battleplanes bombed Soviet supply depots and troop concentrations with telling effect.

MORE FACTS ON BOMBING OF CASSINO ABBEY BARED

British Paper Hopes Investigation of Wanton Act Will Be Carried Out

Domei

GENEVA, July 15.—The destruction of the Monte Cassino Abbey by American airmen from the military point of view was not only senseless but most detrimental to the total anti-Axis campaign, declared Colonel Francis Markoe in an interview with the St. Louis Post Dispatch, according to the British paper Tablet. Markoe who belongs to Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark's Fifth Army Headquarters, is now in the United States.

At the time of the bombardment, the Cassino monastery had not been occupied by the Germans, the Colonel clearly pointed out. However, the Germans, who originally had no such intentions, have now been given the right to occupy the ruins of this beautiful center of Christian culture.

Though it was rumored in the anti-Axis camp that Clark himself gave orders to destroy the Cassino monastery, Markoe definitely asserted that it was not Clark but "superior authorities" who actually gave the order.

In a commentary on these statements made by Markoe, the British paper Tablet expressed the hope that the British House of Commons would request an official investigation of the bombardment of the world-famous Monte Cassino Abbey.

V-1 Picture Shown

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—Berliners for the first time saw a picture of the legendary V-1 weapon in the latest issue of the Berliner Illustrierten. However, the picture was not derived from an official German source but from the Daily Express, the British picture having been taken during the night time and showing mostly a black sky. The horizon is covered with innumerable light spots conspicuously marked by a bright big ray. This, according to the paper, shows a German V-1 missile on its way to London.

YANKS BLIND-BOMB TRAIN PASSENGERS

Chinese Civilians at Sinsiang Station Attacked by Nine U.S. Planes

Domei

PEKING, July 15.—An American air formation consisting of six B-25 and three P-40 planes appeared over Sinsiang on the Peking-Hankow Railway at 1:55 p.m. on July 14 and indiscriminately bombed the densely populated area in the neighborhood of the airfield.

After causing slight damage to the airfield and the railway station, the enemy fled westward at 2:10 p.m.

An investigation is being made as to the extent of damage caused by the bombing among the Japanese and Chinese passengers on an express up-train which was at the station when it was attacked by the raiders and also among the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the station.

This indiscriminate bombing by the American air force obviously was meant as a retaliation against the Japanese whose air and land forces have battered its air bases in the interior of China as they continue their operations following the commencement of the Hopei campaign and whose picked air units have established complete supremacy over the vast areas.

The attack on the train was made by the enemy with full knowledge of the fact that it was an ordinary passenger train.

What added to the heinousness of the crime was that the enemy machine-gunned a crowd of perfectly unoffending people who were scurrying for safety.

Foe Analyzes Situation

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—The following account of the war situation on the China continent occurs in a dispatch in the Chicago Daily News from its correspondent at Chungking:

"It seems to be the intention of the Japanese Forces to reduce and secure control of Hengyang, center of communication in Southeast China, and then to make a rapid thrust into Kweilin.

"The fierce attack on Hengyang which is now surrounded by the Japanese continues. Although the Chungking forces defending the city are pounded violently by the Japanese they are successful so far in holding their ground with the aid of the American air force.

"The American air force, using machine-guns and bombs, is endeavoring to threaten the line of communication of the Japanese which lengthens as they advance, the points of supply in their rear, and their foremost front.

"The operations of the Japanese Forces in the southern part of Hunan Province have resulted in the loss by the American air force of nearly half of its bases in Southeast China. The consequence is a sharp diminution in the area in which it can attack Japanese shipping plying along the coast of China.

"So long as the greater part of Kwangsi Province remains in the hands of Chungking, it may be possible for American planes to attack those Japanese transports in the South China Sea which is within their range of bombing activity. But whether Chungking can retain control of Kwangsi Province any longer is problematical.

"This depends on the future moves of the Japanese Army and the strength of reserves the Japanese have behind them, none of which is, however, unknown. And this question also hinges on whether the Japanese Army has any intention of using its reserves for guarding railways and highways that it will occupy in the future.

"The Japanese advance, in the first place, is aimed at decimating and destroying the American air force which is now operating from the various bases in Southeast China, and secondly, it intends to gain railways and other land commissary lines that facilitate the transport of war materials to the various Japanese occupied territories in the South Pacific. And it is certain that the nearer the Nimitz offensive approaches China and Japan, the more important the second objective of the Japanese Army will become."

U.S. PARTY POLITICS ACTIVE

Pre-Convention Scramble Begins For Vice-Presidential Nomination

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—A mad pre-convention scramble by advance agents for their favorite sons and other hopefuls seeking vice-presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket began, while platform drafters began work on party declarations it is reported from Chicago.

Representatives of various candidates went to work among early arriving delegates as President Roosevelt delayed issuance of his expected expression of preference—but not demand—for the renomination of Henry Wallace as his running mate. It is reported that Robert Hannegan, leader of the Democratic National Committee, is bringing with him correspondence between Roosevelt and Wallace and that he will make it public prior to the convention or at one of the sessions.

Prominently mentioned contenders are Byrnes Barkley, Senator Lucas, Indiana's Governor Schricker and Indiana's Federal judge Sherman.

AUTOMOBILE PLANT BUILT IN SOUTHERN URAL AREA

Set Up Under Premier Stalin's Policy to Improve Mechanization of Red Army

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—A huge automobile plant is said to have been completed in the southern part of the Ural area, according to a Tass dispatch.

The Soviet Government has been concentrating its energies on the construction and development of various industries with a view to highly mechanizing the Red Army and as part of these efforts, a vast motor plant is reported to have been erected in the southern part of the Ural area.

Premier Josef Stalin in 1924 decided on a policy of building up a huge motor industry in accordance with an ambitious plan. Embodying this policy, the new automobile plant has a site of some 90,000 square meters on which are subsidiary factories for assemblage, engines, bodies, welding and models. Abreast of the motor plant there is a huge steel mill having a site of 48,000 square meters.

Inasmuch as the factory was built at the direct command of Premier Stalin, it turned out automobile engines as early as four months after the establishment of the plant. It is reported that by July 7, it had manufactured a total of 41,000 automobile engines and over 600,000 automobiles, tank bodies as well as other automobile accessories.

Procope Reaches Spain

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—According to a message from Madrid, Hjalmal Procope, Finnish Minister to Washington and two other Finnish diplomats, arrived at La Corunna in North Spain today on board the Spanish steamer Marques de Colmillas.

REMOVAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW BUSINESS OFFICE:
No. 861, Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo

The Accounting Department will continue
at the Yurakukan Building as in the past.

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MORE AMERICAN PLANES VIOLATE SWISS BORDER

1 Machine Crashes Near Utzendorf; 4 Make Force Landing When Hit by A.A. Guns

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—American bombers again passed over northern and eastern Switzerland today at forenoon, according to a Berne dispatch.

One of these machines crashed near Utzendorf but the crew had bailed out safely. Four other machines were forced to land when attacked by the Swiss anti-aircraft guns, three landed at Duebendorf and one in central Switzerland.

Swiss Territory Violated

Domei

ZURICH, July 12.—Renewed violation of Swiss territory by American planes and emergency landings of nine instead of three as previously reported was announced today by the Swiss Government, according to a dispatch from Berne.

The Swiss northern border was crossed repeatedly by United States bombers shortly before noon today. Latest supplementary reports announced that nine had been forced to land while another machine crashed. Two landed at Dubendorf, five at Payermo, one at Altenrhein and one at Basle. Crews of the landed machines were all interned.

U.S. AIR ACCIDENT KILLS 15

Army Bomber Crashes Into Trailer Camp in Maine

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—Fifteen were killed and scores injured today in Maine's worst aviation tragedy when an army bomber ploughed into a war workers settlement of 100 trailers at South Portland and blew up, according to a Washington dispatch.

Six of the dead and approximately half of the injured were children. Nine adults also perished. Bodies of the others trapped in the lightly-built houses and burned to death by flaming gasoline and oil are yet under examination.

Herriot's Death Disclaimed

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—Former French Premier, Edouard Herriot, recently reported as having died on July 13, is still in good health, the Paris papers claimed today, according to a report from Paris.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.
South Sea Islands: Truk, Saipan, Palau.
Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo.
Malai: Shonan.
Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta.
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Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
Timor: Koepang.
New Britain Island: Rabaul.
New Guinea: Manokwara.
Others: Hongkong.
Temporarily Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

WARFARE IN PACIFIC STRESSED BY PRESS

Production Expansion Is Emphasized as One Way to Smash the Enemy

Production expansion as one way of coping with the American offensives in the Pacific war zone was stressed by the majority of the editorial comments of the leading dailies in Tokyo during the week ending July 13. Other important topics of editorial comments were: the Chungking problem, British-Indian relations, the European situation, and the recent statement of the Imperial Government regarding our military activities in the Chinese Continent.

Concerning the prevailing severity of fighting between the Japanese and American forces in the Pacific area, the Mainichi analyzes the nature of the war as "a conflict in material quantity and industrial technique." The journal points out that it is the material power of the United States which is enabling that country to send vast military and naval forces to the western Pacific. The paper says that the only way of coping with the enemy's material power is to expand our own material power and that for this reason the entire national power of the nation should be mobilized so as to enable the expansion of our material power. The journal refers to the recent statement of Chancellor Adolf Hitler that the present war is primarily the war of technicians, by way of stressing the importance of the role played by technical experts in the war.

Stresses Production Power

The enemy's air raid on the northern and western parts of Kyushu on July 8 is taken up by the Asahi. The paper observes that the enemy had two objectives in carrying out this air raid, namely, to stimulate the fighting morale of the American home front and to disturb the morale of the Japanese people. After warning the public not to become the victims of the American propaganda war, the journal further urges that the most important task for the home front is to expand the nation's productivity in order to meet the enemy's productive power.

Regarding the enemy's raid on the northern and western districts of Kyushu, the Yomiuri-Hochi warns the people that they should not take the matter easy simply because no damage was done during the raid. All papers anticipate further air attacks by the enemy and warn the people to be fully prepared for them.

Concerning the re-statement of the China policy of the Imperial Government on July 5, the Tokyo Shimbun points out that even from the very beginning of the China Affair, it was in the nature of a war against the Anglo-Americans, so that the China Affair may be regarded as a part of the War of Greater East Asia. This statement is made by the paper by way of indicating the support given by the Anglo-Americans to the Chungking regime during the China Affair. After referring to the military success of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in establishing invincible strategic positions on the continent, the journal declares that the Anglo-Americans who dislike a prolonged war have come to realize that without defeating the Japanese Forces in the Chinese Continent it would be impossible for them to win the war. The paper explains that there runs one policy throughout our military operations in Honan Province and other areas, namely the plan to crush the attempt of the Anglo-Americans to use China as a springboard of their attacks on Japan. The paper says that the recent statement of our Government stresses this policy.

The Yomiuri-Hochi examines the war strategy of the Chungking regime and reaches the conclusion that the intention of Chiang is to make a patchwork of the present disturbed conditions due to big military defeats at the hands of the Japanese Forces and the prevailing quarrel with the Chinese Communists, in his policy of awaiting the outcome of the present World War. The paper judges that Chungking will continue its policy of opposing Japan with the aid of the Anglo-Americans. The journal points out that the United States wishes to undertake a sort of Second Front in the China Continent in order to attack Japan Proper, and that we should speedily frustrate the enemy's plan by demolishing the American bases in China.

Gandhi Seen Adamant

British-Indian relations following the release of Mahatma Gandhi are taken up by the Asahi. The paper sees no change in the determined stand of opposition to British rule on the part of the Indian National Congress leaders headed by the Mahatma. The journal concludes by saying that the fulfilment of the Indian independence movement will be possible when all the important factors, such as the Indian National Congress, the Indian National Army, and the Indian independence League unite their efforts to reach their common goal.

The Asahi also takes up the war situation in northern France after the fall of the port of Cherbourg. The paper points out the great possibility of the Anglo-Americans undertaking another landing operation outside Normandy. The enemy is desiring to challenge Germany to a decisive battle and this is exactly what the latter wishes, the paper judges. "Germany has evidently selected western Europe as the place of its decisive battle against the Anglo-Americans. We have no doubt that this goal of Germany will be realized to the fullest extent," the Asahi declares.

Commenting on the war situation on the Eastern Front, the Asahi says that Germany is carrying out its usual brilliant strategy in this war zone. The paper says that the Soviet forces are pushing their offensives formally as a counterpart of the Second Front but, in reality, they are fighting in accordance with their own independent strategy. The paper sees no diminishing importance on the Eastern Front and is convinced that Germany has full confidence in its strategy.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Part XIII: A Letter to Eda

A few days passed after Takao had been declared a 'nervous wreck' by Tsuruhara.

Takao daringly asked the head of the department for a week's rest on account of ill health.

"Young persons from the country are apt to fall into such a conditions as yours. Inshort, they suffer from 'Tokyo disease.' Take enough rest," the head of the department said and even gave him some money.

One of his friends taught him a quiet place not far away, which would not cost him too much.

For Takao any place would do if it were quiet and economical. He decided to go to Kurihama.

The following morning he took a train for Uraga from Shinagawa. The strong autumn sunbeams were streaming into the windows of the train. A person seated next to him was reading a newspaper which reported the first air-raid at Yunnan in big characters.

After the train passed Yokohama, the view began to widen and the blue sea could be seen glittering in the sun.

"Tokyo Bay! It's just like a river."

He scorned Tokyo Bay which was not like a sea at all, and he thought proudly of the broad sea and high mountains of Kagoshima .

A nostalgic feeling began to fill his heart.

"I promised Eda I would write to her if I got into trouble. Has the time come for me to do so?"

He was quite exhausted and wanted to forget every pride and sense of honor. It seemed to him that there was no way left but to go back to Kagoshima even though he had to apologize to his parents and spend days turning his face away from the people he knew.

Before he knew it, the scenery outside changed; small hills glided past and the train went through many tunnels. Suddenly, an unexpected landscape opened up before Takoa's eyes.

It was indeed a momentary glimpse just like a scene in a motion picture, but the shock it produced was so great that he was almost swept off his feet.

"Battleships!"

It was a sea as small as a pond, but several warships, huge, heavy and dark, were floating there. The gigantic figures so unexpectedly near were towering as if they were on land. Therefore, they seemed all the more terrific and imposing.

Like a little bird that received a great shock, Takao lost all power of self control. He opened his eyes wide and did not close them for a long time.

"They are warships. There's the Navy!"

Takao, being a stranger here, did not know that Yokosuka Harbor was along this line, and during his two years' life in Tokyo he had never seen the Navy. There was the Navy Ministry, but neither smell nor shape of the Navy existed in any form in the city.

It was like a bolt from the blue. Takao neither realized that the train had passed through a tunnel nor was he aware that the train had stopped at Yokosuka Central Station. He still kept his eyes wide open and yet saw nothing—nothing but the strong impression of that one glimpse which stuck to the retina of his eyes. Even that, as a matter of fact, he was not conscious at all. He only knew that his mouth was dry and his heart beating violently.

When he regained his consciousness, the train was speeding through the town of Yokosuka. Lines of villas and calm waves of the inland sea could be seen along the railway line.

He felt relieved just for a little while and tried to think over what he had just seen, but presently a grief so deep he could not explain in words sprang up like a fountain.

It was just like the feeling that someone might have when he saw his sweetheart married to another man. This cruel encounter had been waiting for him, when he was trying so much to forget everything about the Navy, though it was difficult, and when it seemed that the wound had almost healed. His wound again gushed open and the pain was intolerable.

He looked around as if he wished to shake off his sorrow, but it was useless.

There were several men in naval uniform in the carriage who seemed to have gotten on at Yokosuka. Opposite Takao, a naval officer with eye-glasses was reading a book. He couldn't help looking at the insignia on his collar and shoulders.

"An assistant-paymaster!"

Takao closed his eyes, so that he might not see anything. When he reluctantly opened his eyes at Uraga, the terminus, the officer was not there. He must have gotten off somewhere on the way.

"I had not forgotten that. . . ."

Takao continually murmured to himself during the ride from Uraga to Kurihama shore by bus.

Along the mountain pass, pappus grass was shining like silver and waving in the sea breeze. Presently a view of the deep blue sea unfolded before his eyes. It was a fine autumnal view but he could not appreciate it.

"Yes, I did not forget it. I could not. . ."

His eyes filled with tears, while he thought of his sweetheart of bygone days.

"This is the terminus. Please. . ."

The conductor warned him, and he hurriedly got off the bus.

It was in front of a resting place for sea-bathers. The sea was as calm as a blue mat. It was a tiresome and dull beach. On the road along the seashore, no one was walking. Takao was at a loss for a moment and was standing, looking at the sea.

"Where is the Inn Kurihama?" At last he found some children playing on the beach and asked.

"Over there!" Even the children answered scornfully, because the inn was so near. He was so vacant and absent-minded. He walked depressed as if he lost all hope even for rest. The Inn Kurihama was a two-storied house but very rough and ill-kept. It should be called a chop-house rather than an inn.

"Good morning!" He called again and again but no one answered. After a long time a stout landlady appeared from the kitchen.

"Please come inside. But I'm afraid we can't accommodate you too well as it is already out of season."

She led him upstairs. It seemed to him like an empty house, because all the sliding screens had been removed.

"This summer many primary school boys from Tokyo stayed here and we had no time to clean up. You may use any room you like. I'll make your lunch soon."

The landlady talked all by herself and went downstairs.

Takao lay on the mat like an exhausted traveller who had made a long journey. Through the window, instead of the blue sea, the same colored, broad sky could be seen.

This neglected, ruined inn might be an ideal place to rest his desolate and lonely soul.

He lay on the mat all day long. The autumn sky, seen through the open window, changed from deep blue to light blue and then began to burn in a crimson hue. Presently it changed to purple and then the lights were switched on. Thus a day passed all too quickly.

The landlady brought him supper. However, Takao had little appetite. The talkative landlady babbled, but Takao was so silent that she at last quieted down and after making his bed went away. It was before 7 o'clock in the evening, but he turned off the light and went to bed. He could not sleep at all. The sound of the 'geta' along the road and the noise of the radio were ringing his ears and he felt aggravated. When the noise stopped, the sound of waves was clearly heard. His eyes were now wide open.

The image of the warships he had seen in the daytime were floating before his eyes even though he tried to forget it. The face of that naval officer with eye-glasses proudly smiled at him. If he had been healthier he would have been wearing the same uniform. . . .

"What's the use of thinking of such things now?" As he tossed in his bed, a tear fell on his pillow.

"I not only could not become a naval officer but I failed as a painter also—everything is lost. It is of no use, after all, trying hard and exerting myself. . ."

He felt quite exhausted.

"I'll go home and apologize for my disobedience to my parents and submit to the scorn of the people in Kagoshima and work in the municipal office."

He knew that the time had come for him to write to his sister Eda. Suddenly he got up and turned on the light. He sat at the desk and began to write.

"My dear Eda,
I . . . . . ."

Before he wrote half a line, a thousand emotions crowded into his mind and made him weep.

V

The next morning Takao awoke, feeling his brain muddled because of insufficient sleep. The morning sun was sending its rays on the paper sliding screens.

"Haven't you had enough sleep yet?" The landlady was standing with a broom in her hand. He must have been awakened by her.

Silently he got up. It was already nine o'clock. The sheets of the unfinished letter were scattered here and here on the desk. He collected the scraps and put them into his bag and went out of the room to wash his face.

"I must finish the letter today."

Thus thinking, he sat at the table to eat his breakfast. But because of exhaustion from insufficient sleep he was in no mood to pick up the pen after breakfast.

It was a beautiful autumn day. Succumbing to the temptation of the sunshine outside, he went out for a walk. This was the first walk he had taken since he had arrived here the day before.

"Are you going out for a walk? Go to the monument. There's a 'panorama', too," the landlady said to him when he was at the porch.

"Whose monument is it?"

Takao was rather astonished because he never thought that such a commonplace and solitary seashore had a monument.

"Don't you know? It's Perry's."

"Perry?"

"Yes, Commodore Perry arrived on this shore in his 'black ships'."

"Oh, that Perry. Yes, I know him."

"You say that Perry! Is there another Perry?"

"No, I don't know."

Takao went out. He had never expected that Perry came to this shore. Of course Takao knew well that he had come to Uraga, but he had never thought that Perry had come to this particular part of Uraga.

He began to walk toward the monument.

"Principal Kawata once told us about Perry's aim in coming to Japan, comparing it with that of the English squadron at the time of the Anglo-Satsuma War."

Takao and his fellow-pupils, unlike the youths of the Meiji Period, never thought of Perry as a benefactor of Japan. Takao knew that Perry's intention was to occupy Loochoo and the Ogasawara Islands. When unmasked, Perry's squadron was no more of a benefactor than the British battleships which attacked Satsuma

VI

Inscriptions in English were engraved on the back of the monument. He began to read and felt unpleasant.

Even the people of the Meiji period must not have been truly grateful to Perry. There must have been some reason for them in taking such an attitude.

He could not help explaining to himself so. There was the so-called 'panorama,' as the landlady indicated, outside the gardens. In a rough barracks there was a clumsy picture of the 'Black Ship' squadron, and old maps, photographs and Perry's portrait. He had no moustache but wore a monocle and he looked young. His eyes and broad chin resembled those of Roosevelt's.

"That's the look of the Americans who aim at Japan," Takao thought and wanted to laugh.

Takao began to stroll on the beach, and when he got tired, he sat down on the soft sand. The sea in the forenoon was very calm. In the distance the sun reflected on the ocean as if silvery fish were jumping about. Beyond that the mountains of the Boso Peninsula were standing like screens made of blue satin.

"How wonderful the sea is!"

It was a long time since Takao had seen it. He now felt light-hearted and cheerful, forgetting everything that had tormented him the previous night.

"Oh, there's a big mountain there. It does not seem as high as Mt. Osumi, but it is shaped just like it."

He did not know that they were Mt. Kano and Mt. Nokogiri but he realized that those mountains which surrounded the sea were in the same direction that Kagoshima lay. Of course there was none of the grace of Mt. Sakurajima or the fragrance of its pines but the fate which had befallen them, namely, that of being attacked by foreign ships, was similar. The blueness of the sea and the appearance of the mountains were almost similar to those at the Temposan shore where he had spent such happy days with Masato.

"How wonderful the sea is-" Again Takao murmured to himself. Masato loved the sea, but Takao might have loved it more than he. And yet the former joined the Navy while the latter became a desperate painter as worldly as anyone could be. What a great gulf was now laid between them who once had loved the sea alike!

"The sea has such beauty, but it's of no use for me to love it any more. . ."

Takao again was attacked by the agony of the previous night.

"I made a great mistake in coming to the seashore. I must go back to the inn and finish the letter and return to Tokyo soon."

As Takao thought thus and was about to stand up, something came into view that prevented him from so doing.

From the promontory to the left something strange appeared. Expressing it romantically it appeared like the dragon of the 'Nibelungen' story, and expressing it unromantically, it was like a dark floating workshop in the industrial part of Tokyo, which was being washed away by a flood of water.

Since it was moving, it must have been a ship, but, for a while he was puzzled as to what kind of a ship it was. Presently, it came nearer. What great speed it had!

"Well, it looks like a warship."

Takao perceived the flag on the stern, and then the shape of the ship silhoutted against the bright sun became clearer. The body of the ship appeared like a long iron bridge, and the mast and the main turret came into view.

"It's a heavy cruiser!"

Takao discerned it intelligently. The knowledge he had acquired through the magazine, "Navy," and the warship album published by the "Yushukai" automatically came to his mind.

"It looks like the Takao class."

He felt that he was suddenly struck by something and then felt like dancing with joy and clapping his hands, because the very Takao class was the one he had been so longing to board when he had been one of the members of the Gunjin-gumi, the preparatory class for the armed services.

Its newest style, and its stout and gigantic appearance attracted him more than any other man-of-war. He knew its tonnage, armament and speed like a sweetheart's age and countenance.

"A Takao class ship is now passing in front of me!"

Forgetting everything, he lost himself in a feeling of extreme happiness. Whenever a squadron would enter Kagoshima Port, he had looked for this warship but never had been able to find it. But now here it was just before his eyes.

"How wonderful, how grand!" He could not help crying out loudly with strong emotion. It looked like a fierce warrior in a suit of mail made of heavy, dark iron, gallantly departing for the front. At first he was absorbedly looking at it, and then unconsciously he began to fumble in his pocket for something. He was searching for the sketch-book which he usually carried with him.

But he who had been disappointed with painting, was not carrying a single pencil this day. Even if he had brought it, he could not have sketched anything because the place was a fortified zone. In spite of that he continued searching his pockets. His fingers, trembling, wandered about his chest until the gigantic figure of the ship disappeared beyond the horizon.

"Oh, I wish I could sketch it!"

A strong desire to sketch and paint suddenly and violently, and after such a long mental struggle, surged up in his mind. The elasticity of canvas, felt at the brush point, and the smell of the palette returned to him with inexplicable charm.

"It's foolish and absurd of me not to paint it—oh, such a beauty!"

He regretted his carelessness in not bringing the palette case with him.

He had no other way but to wield an imaginary brush. Many pictures, without shape or size, were born one after another on the blue waves. When the excitement subsided he was quite astonished at himself.

"What's the matter with me? I came here because I intended to give up my painting!"

He remembered how he had begun to write to Eda the previous night. Why was it that painting which he hated so much but just half an hour ago, now attracted him with so much pull?

"Wait . . . . is it necessary for me to abandon painting? There's something which I want to paint—I saw something so beautiful that I could not resist sketching and painting, didn't I."

He felt as if a heavy iron-gate, which had been shut, was now slowly opening before him.

"I am going to paint the sea—the warships! That's all I have to do! A painter who doesn't see beauty in an apple may not be called a true painter. But what does that matter? A painter who paints nothing but warships may be scorned at, and be called childish and vulgar. But why let that worry me? Is it not best to paint what one really thinks is beautiful?

"Farewell to the artists world! I don't care whether the world calls me a painter or not. All I have to do is to paint! I was mistaken to have tried to establish myself as an artist. Yes, it was foul that I rashly attempted to triumph over the world by becoming a great artist. My motive in trying to become an artist, namely, to give vent to my savage indignation toward the Navy, was dishonest and impure. I must regain my youth and vigor."

A great road, it seemed, opened up before him. He wanted to hold up his hands to heaven and thank God. It was now needless for him to write to Eda.

"But, I must write. I must communicate my true joy to my parents through her," he reflected.

From that day a great change came over Takao. He not only worked cheerfully at the shop but always returned to his apartment and studied hard. Now he was extremely happy because he had a thousand things awaiting him in the future; and moreover, there was one thing in particular that he looked forward to. It was the answer from Eda.

On the last night at Kurihama he had finished his letter to Eda. First of all he sincerely apologized to his parents for what he had done and inquired about their health; then he told them of his present state and of his hope to continue his study in Tokyo. It was a long letter. He could not write directly all that he wanted to say to his father; he could say it to Eda alone. At the end he did not forget to ask her to send him the Navy magazines and all the warship albums.

Three days later a telegram came from Eda. He learned that the family was well and it made him very happy. But no letter came yet.

In due course Takao received a parcel from Eda. There were not only the magazines and the warship albums which he had requested, but also winter clothes, shirts and "Karukan" cakes. Such a care was too scrupulous for Eda. He felt the silent caress of motherly love, and wept. But still no letter arrived. He began to worry. He thought that his parents had not approved of his intentions.

Ten days elapsed. One evening he received a postcard from Mr. Ichiki saying that he wanted to see Takao.

The following day Takao called on Mr. Ichiki.

"You are a bolter from the clan, aren't you?" The painter smiled, using an ancient expression.

"What?"

"You can't fool me. I received a letter from your father." Mr. Ichiki showed him the letter. Takao was surprised.

"The crime of fleeing from the clan is serious; formerly it was a capital offence. But now Kagoshima, too, seems to have become much more effeminate. Anyway, read this letter for reference."

His father did not seem to know that Takao had once lived with the Ichiki family; he only wrote to Mr. Ichiki through introduction, Mr. Ichiki being distinguished painter from Kagoshima Prefecture. In his letter he wrote about his missing son and asked his help in taking care of him. He could not forgive his reckless and selfish son immediately, but if Mr. Ichiki would kindly take the trouble of looking after him, he would send the expenses every month and would see his son when he became a respectable painter.

"Your father is a sensible man, don't you think? A very rare person in Kagoshima."

"Yes."

Takao dropped his head for shame and gratitude.

"By the way, do you want to be a marine painter?"

"Yes, I . . . ."

"It is queer for a painter of mountains to bring up a man to be a marine artist, but in Japan there are no marine painters, so it will be good. . . . "

Taylor Meets Pope

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Myron Taylor, special American envoy, was again received in audience by Pope Pius XII today when the relations between the Vatican and the Soviet Government were discussed, according to a UP dispatch received here. Informed circles at the Vatican believe that Taylor had urged the Pope for the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of envoys between the Vatican and the Soviet Union, the report said.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944

America's Anti-Soviet Bias

The venomous attacks which influential newspapers in the United States have recently been making against the Soviet Union reveal how fundamentally suspicious the American people are toward their powerful Communist ally in Europe.

The Hearst newspapers, for instance, are constantly warning the Anglo-American countries of the Soviet schemes for the "Bolshevization" of all Europe. About a month ago, the New York Journal American named the Soviet Union as "the United States' most probable future opponent." Early this month, Hearst's ace foreign commentator, Karl von Wiegand, described the anti-Axis military operations against Germany as a race between the "Soviet Union's Communism and Western Democracy". Patterson's New York Daily News on July 9 similarly pointed to the Soviet Union, which has over twice the population of Germany, as a more potential danger to future world peace. McCormick's Chicago Tribune also cautioned the American people on June 16 against cooperation with the Soviet Union, picturing her as a nation insatiably intent on retaining "all its conquests everywhere, including Poland, the Baltics, Finland and possibly Narvik and eventually access into the Mediterranean."

These scathing attacks of the American press indicate how very little the people of the United States truly appreciate the sacrifices of their formidable ally on the Eastern Front. Deep down in their hearts, they apparently still have no sincere attachment for the "new Colossus of Europe." Nothing gives greater satisfaction to the United States today than to see the Soviet Union exhausting her resources and manpower in the costly military operations on the Eastern Front. In the past, the American people manifested their definite dislike for the Soviet Union by delaying their recognition of the Soviet Government for sixteen years on the ground that that country was unwilling to discharge its international obligations as shown by its repudiation of its debts, its confiscation of American property and its dissemination of revolutionary propaganda abroad. Nor was that recognition given from a spirit of real friendship; it was motivated from a selfish economic lust to profit from the vast possibilities offered by the Soviet trade markets!

Recent events in the political field have, moreover, stirred up the latent hatred, fear and distrust which the American people bear toward the Soviet Union into an open expression of hostility toward Soviet diplomatic policies. In the past few months, an influential section of American public opinion has denounced the Soviet Union's unilateral recognition of the miscreant Badoglio regime, her infiltration into North Africa, her attacks on the Vatican, her "mind-your-own-business" warning to the Anglo-American countries regarding the Polish border dispute, Finland and the Balkans. Even a group of American citizens who were vigorous pioneers in the cause of aid to the Soviet Union has, according to the magazine Time on March 20, openly warned the Soviet Union that her action toward the exiled Polish regime may estrange "millions of Americans whose opinions may be decisive in the development of our foreign policy."

How hypocritical, indeed, is the United States' professed friendship for the Soviet Union! Her friendship is for sale to any underdog but apparently not to any nation which, like the Soviet Union, may really obstruct the materialization of her selfish ambition for global hegemony.

China and India

The statement by the Japanese Government on July 5 concerning the Japanese military activities on the China continent made clear the true significance of the Japanese military activities not only in China but also throughout the whole of East Asia. The idea behind Japan's military activities throughout East Asia is that "Asia is one", an idea first expressed by Tenshin Okakura, one of Japan's forerunners in thought in modern times. Politically, this idea means that the nations of Asia should strive for mutual existence and prosperity and join in mutual defense against external aggressors.

After the end of the first World War, the imperialistic designs of the United States and Britain toward China and the Pacific area were made evident when their spearheads of aggression were directed toward these regions. Although this was one of the most clearly defined developments which followed the close of the First World War, most of the nations of East Asia failed to wake up to the danger and to take proper defensive measures. China in particular, hypnotized by the penetration of Anglo-American political and economic influences, showed a marked tendency to depend on them. The Chinese were unable to understand correctly the true nature of Japan's policy of common existence and prosperity in East Asia, and the Chinese faction led by Chiang Kai-shek even came to regard Japan with enmity.

The fact that Japan was forced to take up arms in China was indeed unfortunate not only for the peoples of Japan and China but also for all of the peoples of East Asia. But as long as there were those in East Asia who refused to try to gain a true understanding of the state of affairs in the region and allowed the imperialistic penetration of the Anglo-Americans, it was inevitable that Japan should take up arms in China in an effort to erase the menace to China, to Japan and to all of East Asia.

The true intentions of Japan are best shown in a part of the recent statement which says, "The Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy." It may be truly said that had China awakened earlier to the need of liberating herself from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism, there would have been no need for Japan to take up arms in China.

While unfortunately some Chinese still do not understand the significance of Japan's military operations, the true significance is clear to the Indians. Mahatma Gandhi in a recent speech at Poona significantly stated that in order to make India perfectly happy it was imperative that she be liberated from British domination, that though some charged that he was pro-Japanese this charge was aimed at fanning antipathy toward him, and that he knew that if Britain should leave India the Japanese would not attack the country. The Mahatma clearly sees that the Japanese operations in and against India are not aimed at the Indian people but at the British oppressors of India, who not only are keeping 400,000,000 Indians in bondage, but are using the country to further their imperialistic schemes against all of East Asia.

Japan's military activities thus differ fundamentally from those of the Anglo-Americans. The Anglo-Americans are fighting to keep enslaved the peoples they have already enslaved and to remove all factors which might lead to the enslaved being liberated. The Japanese and their allies are fighting to keep their part of the world free and to free those of their kin who are at present under alien shackles.

A Year Ago Today

July 17, 1943

All official announcements concerning war developments in the Southwestern Pacific area will be made by the anti-Axis Southwestern Pacific Headquarters, and no announcements will hereafter be issued by the Navy Department at Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today. This decision was made after General MacArthur had lodged a protest over the announcement made by the Navy Department which differed with the announcement he made concerning the same operations.

FOE'S EVIL INFLUENCE DISCARDED IN SOUTH

Japanese Policy Is to Enlighten Native Inhabitants

By FUSAO HAYASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

Part II

I have travelled throughout Taiwan, and my impression is that the island is small. Some of the provinces of Sumatra and Borneo are just as large as Taiwan. Because the temperature here is rather low, for agricultural purposes, Sumatra and Borneo are better suited, the land being more extensive, the climate warmer and the soil more fertile.

On returning to Taiwan from the South, however, I was quite surprised to find the island so remarkably advanced. It is reassuring to see that in this island the three principal races of Asia, namely, the Japanese, the Takasago people of the Indonesian descent, and the natives of the Chinese race are living in perfect harmony. Half of the contributors to the literary magazines published in Taiwan are native writers, and I find that some of them are very good poets and novelists. They are able to compose in the Japanese language poems of such excellence as can be attained by few Japanese writers. Literary works of sterling worth have been produced by native writers in Taiwan. This shows that fifty years of painstaking efforts have borne fruit.

There are in the South 5,000,000 Chinese, who are of the same race as the natives of Taiwan, and 150,000 Indonesians, who belong to the same race as the Takasago tribe. In Greater East Asia, the Japanese, the Chinese and the Indonesian must stand closely together, and Taiwan, which is located just in the center of Greater East Asia Region, has given a fine example of the unification of these three races.

Culture Neglected

The Netherlands made no earnest attempt to put the Indonesians on a higher plane of culture. It is true that that country provided some civilized equipment in the producing centers of rubber, quinine, tin, etc., but it left all other districts alone. Everywhere, we see industrious farmers cultivating paddy fields, but unable to harvest rich crops, they are reduced to poverty. It is the duty of us, Japanese, to succor them.

Under the war situation, the livelihood of the Indonesians is naturally affected adversely, but they are not disgruntled on that account. A friend of mine once explained to an assembly of Indonesians why commodities are scarce. He told them that Japanese pre-war spinning mills are now engaged in the production of war materials, and that all "peace" industries have been converted into "war" industries. The Japanese people are even economizing on the use of rice, he further explained, stressing that any amount of hardship must be put up with until the American, British and the Dutch influences are driven out completely. His speech left a deep impression on his listeners, who expressed high satisfaction because his explanation made the situation clearer to them. Before the war, theatricals or literatures which were characteristically Indonesian were not allowed, but now plays about the Indonesian revolts which were prohibited under the Dutch rule, are being performed, Japanese soldiers even joining in the performances.

Volunteers for defense are organized everywhere in the South. Their number is incomparably larger than that of Takasago volunteers. Their training is so good that they are often mistaken for Japanese soldiers.

The education given the Indonesians under the Dutch regime was very defective. In the field of industry, the Netherlands took care to confine her colonies to the production of raw materials, while the finishing or refining process was left to factories in the home country. Under the Japanese rule, however, the whole process of manufacture is done there.

A problem of vital importance today is for the Japanese to collaborate with the Filipinos, the Sumatrans and the entire Indonesians to protect the favored islands in the South Seas. The policy followed by the Netherlands and Britain is of no use. For they simply aimed at snatching materials from these islands. Japan's policy is to enlighten the native inhabitants, not to keep them ignorant, as was the case under the Dutch and British rule. There is no problem which is really too difficult to solve. If we defend the Southern Regions firmly, the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia can be created successfully without doubt.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My mind is fixed on my Teacher:
No peace have I without him:

All else is a dream, a mirage:

The ocean of birth and death hath
vanished away,
No care have I now for the crossing thereof:

For now, O my God,
I behold thee plainly.

Canada at the Crossroads

Two Courses Open Are to Consolidate Ties With Members of British Empire or Become Satrapy of U.S.

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part I

Today, the 11,500,000 people of Canada stand bewilderingly at the crossroads of destiny. To the south of them, they see the towering Colossus of North America gloating avidly at the immense possibilities for capitalistic exploitation in Canada; and far away, thousands of miles across the Atlantic, they see their mother country which, visibly weakened militarily and economically by the war, is unable to come to the assistance of her Dominions or speak up in their defense.

The Canadians realize only too clearly now that they must face a grim future, a future filled with dark forebodings. Two courses are open to them—both of which do not have any particular appeal to the Canadians: (1) to consolidate stronger ties with their mother country and other members of the British Commonwealth and thus gain the strength with which to countervail the rise of American power or (2) to increase their cooperation with the United States even at the sacrifice of their own independence.

No less a person than Prime Minister William Mackenzie King has given voice to the cold apprehension with which Canada is viewing her future. In his speech in the British Parliament on May 11 of this year, in which he discussed the measures taken up at the recent British Empire Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers for strengthening Empire ties, he cautioned them against the adoption of any measures which would deprive the British Dominions of their freedom to make their own decisions. Obviously by making this statement, Prime Minister King was clearly implying that Canada would not be willing to go the whole hog under the Smuts-Halifax plan for closer intra-Empire ties. At the same time, he explicitly stated that any projected formation of an international bloc under British aegis should not be taken by outside nations as an indication that it would be exclusive in nature. Here again, Prime Minister King was qualifying his support of any Empire scheme, such as that designed by Lord Halifax and Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts which might possibly offend Canada's powerful and unscrupulous next-door neighbor.

Grudged Formula

The grudging attitude of Canada toward the Smuts-Halifax formula for a stronger, more closely-knit British Commonwealth of Nations is not surprising; it merely confirms the tendency which has been manifest for many decades. To be sure, at the time the thirteen American Colonies declared their independence in 1776, Canada remained loyal to her mother country, especially in view of the powerful influence wielded by the newly arrived British immigrants. But there was no denying that Canada, like the thirteen American Colonies, would sooner or later yearn for ever greater autonomy. Such men as William Huskisson, British Minister of Colonies, predicted in the early part of the nineteenth century that all the British Colonies would some day separate from their mother country and become independent nations.

The loss of this prize possession on the North American continent in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century would no doubt have been a staggering blow at the very foundation of the then embryonic British Empire. Snatched from the French in 1763 as a result of the Seven Years War, Canada—a country originally settled by the French and later populated by an influential group of British immigrants—is the largest gem in the British Crown. It was but natural, therefore, that the British Government should have taken measures to keep Canada within the orbit of the British Empire. Lord Durham, for instance, was sent to Canada about the middle of the nineteenth century to settle the racial strife there beween the French and British—the strife which was at the bottom of the rebellion in 1837. Lord Durham's shrewd scheme was to give Canada nominal autonomy as a sop to keep her tied to the mother country. His formula for the administration of Canada was not immediately adopted but was incorporated about 30 years later in the North American Act of 1867 under which all the Canadian regions, except Newfoundland, were united into the present federation of the Dominion of Canada.

But the dawn of the twentieth century, particularly the outbreak of the first World War, created a revolutionary change in the relationship between Canada and her mother country. Immersed in a life-and-death struggle against powerful Germany, Britain found it imperative to seek the assistance of her Dominions and Colonies, especially that of Canada. Much against her own will, Britain found it necessary to give up her selfish plans to keep the Dominions and Colonies as her principal suppliers of raw materials and as markets for her manufactured products. During the initial stages of the first World War, she succeeded in some measure in preventing the rise of the economic power of her dependencies. But as the war progressed, Canada, along with the other British Dominions, began to advance inexorably as industrial nations. Canada's abundant water power and her rich mineral resources enabled her to rise rapidly as an up-and-coming manufacturing country. After the Armistice, Canada found to her amazement that she had gained the fifth place among the world's greatest trading nations, following closely on the heels of Britain, the United States, Germany, and France. Today she is an exporting nation of finished manufactured products rather than of raw material and semi-manufactured goods.

Gave Impetus

Naturally this economic achievement gave overwhelming impetus to Canada's political ambitions and strengthened her position in the councils of the British Empire. In 1926, Canada led the movement for the reform of the British Empire structure. The British Empire Conference of that year, as a result, took cognizance of the new constitutional structure of the Empire and gave it its present official name of the British Commonwealth of Nations. At the 1930 conference, the Statute of Westminster recognized the equality of the Dominions with Britain in the Commonwealth. Thus, under this arrangement, the Dominions were enabled at last to pass their own laws without having them subject to review by their mother country; to exchange diplomatic representatives with other foreign nations, and to conclude treaties. In fact and in name, their enjoyment of autonomy was now almost identical with that of truly independent nations.

Conscious of her new power, adolescent Canada began to become more and more independent in the management of her economic affairs—a tendency which has drawn her farther and farther from her mother country. Her geographical position has been a factor which has been stimulating this tendency. Too weak militarily to defend her own rights and surely no match for the United States in other respects, Canada has been subjected to the economic penetration of her southern neighbor. An examination of Canada's trade figures during the past 50 years shows that the United States has occupied first place in Canada's total exports and imports, surpassing by far the volume of trade carried on by Britain with her North American Dominion. For instance, in 1936, Canadian exports to the United States constituted 42.4 per cent of her total shipments while sales to Britain equalled only 37.9 per cent. In the same year, Canada's purchases from the United States aggregated 56.8 per cent of her total imports, while those from her mother country added up to only 20.9 per cent. Again in 1939, Canadian exports to the United States were 40.6 per cent and those to Britain, 35.1 per cent; her imports from the United States were 62.7 per cent and those from Britain, 17.6 per cent. These statistical data clearly indicate that Canada's economy today is rather more dependent on that of the United States than on that of her mother country. Particularly is this true in the case of imports where most of the goods most urgently needed by Canada are supplied by the United States.

Reveal Similar Predominance

The investments of foreign capital in Canada also reveal a similar predominance of the United States over Britain. Of the total amount of $6,765,000,000 invested in Canada up till 1937, $3,932,400,000, or 58 per cent has been furnished by the United States while Britain has invested only $2,684,000,000, or a little more than 40 per cent of the total. It is particularly significant that of all the American overseas investments, 26.9 per cent has been poured into Canada. On the other hand, while British investments in the Dominions have been primarily concentrated in Canada and Australia, Britain's trade has been carried on largely with the Union of South Africa, Australia, and India rather than with Canada. The present economic relationship between the United States and Canada is not at all a happy omen either for the Canadians or for the British.

The dreadful implications of this new economic relationship have aroused among the Canadians unending qualms, a squeamish restlessness and much confused thinking—outward symptoms of their own weakness. After the collapse of the Versailles peace structure in the early part of the nineteen thirties, Canada found herself gradually drawn into the vortex of the international maelstrom. She felt a sense of impending crisis. To be sure, she had made a creditable economic progress but she was as yet unable alone to breast the treacherous tides of international power politics. She began to realize that the further she separated from her mother country the greater would be her danger of isolation in world affairs and the greater the opportunity for American encroachments in Canada. The political leaders of Canada who were favoring the creation of a "Canada for the Canadians" soon found themselves under the imperious necessity of recasting their national policy. The traditional pressure of the group whose ancestors had opposed separation from Britain in the late eighteenth century made itself felt. Thus, with the opening of the second European War in 1939, Canada was seen seeking closer collaboration with her mother country. Britain had not forgotten the bitter economic competition of Canada in the period after the first World War, but, with the capitulation of France and her own defeats at the hands of Germany in the early stages of the present conflict, Britain was only too glad to welcome the assistance and return of her wayward, precocious child.

(To Be Concluded)

ON THE THRESHOLD OF INDEPENDENCE

Indians Are Against Idea of Fighting Britain's War

(From the China Leader)

After two hundred years of abject slavery under the British, India, today, stands eagerly on the threshold of independence. The Indian National Army, under the leadership of its Commander-in-Chief, Subhas Chandra Bose, has penetrated deep into India in co-operation with its Japanese allies. This is the first time, since the British domination of India, that an Indian force has succeeded, in displacing the British from Indian soil.

Today, the Indians under the British are against the idea of helping Britain fight a war which would take the cream of India's manpower and would reap her no benefits. Too well do the Indians remember the First World War in which 1,215,000 of her sons were sent overseas, of whom 100,000 were casualties.

The Indians resent the fact that Great Britain, with typical British high-handedness, made India a belligerent in the present conflict by proclamation of the British Government. The Indians did not have any choice in the matter. The Viceroy assumed emergency powers. This time, however, the Indians were not so easily rebuffed. The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress countered with a statement in which it disassociated itself from the British declaration. It insisted that the issue of war or peace was one for the Indian people to decide. It refused point-blank to allow Indian resources to be exploited for imperialist ends. Members of the Indian National Congress talked of resuming civil disobedience. Overnight, the constitutional structure, laboriously prepared between 1920 and 1935, was shaken. Britain was forced to resort to the old system of government by emergency powers, thus openly spotlighting the British subjugation of India.

In spite of every British effort to maintain her power in India, Britain feels her strength ebbing in that massive land. She knows that the day will come when she will have to make her inevitable exit. She can but endeavor to forestall that day.

In recent years, Britain has directed special attention to the strengthening of the British Indian Army—a troop of hired soldiers—to preclude another uprising similar to the so-called "mutiny" of 1857. The British Indian Army is absolutely in Britain's hands. The upper officers' corps is exclusively British—no Indian is given a high position. A scientific, military education for the Indians does not exist. Indians are not allowed to be members of the artillery or the flying corps. Neither are they allowed to man tanks and armored cars. Deaf ears meet the repeated Indian demands that a truly Indian Army be formed to serve Indian and not British interests. The British Indian Army serves the rulers in London because they are paid—paid by the taxes squeezed out of India's teeming millions. Instead of using the tax revenue to alleviate the sufferings of the Indian people, the greater part of the Indian budget goes to the army whose object is to hold India in subjection and to safeguard the "Empire" against disturbances.

The people of India are sure that their day of liberation is not far distant. The Indian Movement for Freedom, which the British have been powerless to check, has seethed through India since Britain went back on her promise to grant independence to India after the First World War. Never again can the British feel sure of their possession of India.

India is an Asiatic country. She should be free to pursue a policy of collaboration with Japan, China and the other countries of East Asia. Should this come about, half the people of the world would be working together—a definite deterrent to all foreign aggressive ambitions. The Anglo-Saxon powers are aware of this. They are afraid of this.

Fruits of Wisdom

Men of great genius and large heart sow the seeds of a new degree of progress in the world, but they bear fruit only after many years.—Mazzini.

CONTROLLED FINANCE SET FOR EAST ASIA

New Measure to Determine Economic Developments

(By a Special Correspondent)

Part I

Mutual exchange of goods within the Greater East Asia sphere is for the benefit of Greater East Asia. It is quite different from the exploitative form of international trade which was carried on heretofore. Up until now foreign countries carried on foreign trade, principally from self-interest by utilizing and exploiting other smaller countries. Quite contrary to this, the trade among the nations of the Common Prosperity Sphere is to supplement each other's deficiencies; and consequently, it is definitely not for the pursuit of pecuniary interests.

Throughout the Southern Regions our Government has encouraged self-sufficiency measures in production, and has denounced the exploitative character of Anglo-American trade and has set up self-sufficiency and self-maintenance in all the regions. Only in the case of unfavorable geographical conditions and other abnormalties have necessary commodities been supplied. Therefore, the interchange of goods within the sphere of Greater East Asia will be carried on under a new conception.

Consequently, the economic problems of Greater East Asia, of which trade is the nucleus, are being undertaken with all sorts of policies fundamentally based upon the realization of live and let live of all the nations of Greater East Asia. Furthermore, these policies are endorsed by currency measures. In the course of the past two years, all economic constructions in Greater East Asia have been fulfilled in accordance with these measures.

Put Into Practice

Especially, the problem of reorganizing currency in Greater East Asia has been steadily put into practice. Thus at the 84th Diet Session of the Japanese Government, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya flatly refused to recognize the proposed restoration of the gold standard as planned by the United States and Britain and declared that managed currency system would be put into effect.

This managed currency system clearly points out the conception of the Greater East Asia financial structure. According to this conception, the nations in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere will put into effect the managed currency system with regard to their own status. Thus by equal reciprocity and the live and let live policy, an economic structure will be established regardless of the "status quo," thereby denouncing the ambitions of the United States and Britain whose plans are for economic aggression. Finance Minister Kaya's declaration can be said to be the great ideology in the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

The conception based on this ideology has been put into actual practice. Consequently, new monetary policies are being realized in the mobilized economic structure within the Greater East Asia sphere.

Manchoukuo, at the time of her national foundation, adopted a monetary system under which her currency is on par with Japan's yen. Subsequently, North China and the Mengchiang Government also adopted a similar parity. On the other hand, the currencies of Central and South China are exchangeable at the ratio of 100 yuan to ¥18. It is expected as a matter of course that the National Government of China in the near future will circulate new currency on a parity basis with the Japanese yen in accordance with her currency regulations.

Parity With Yen

Meanwhile, the newly-born Republic of the Philippines has established the new Central Bank through which she plans to put her currency on par with the Japanese yen.

The aim of establishing the Greater East Asia financial sphere is in the first place, to place the resources and produced goods of Greater East Asia at the disposal of Japan in order to cope with her wartime need. In order to accomplish this (1) the consolidation of an economic structure of all the countries within the common-prosperity sphere and (2) the rationalization of the Japanese yen and the monetary values of all the countries are absolutely essential. Consequently, with Japan as the nucleus, the economic structure must be simplified, the prices and economic conditions of all the countries and the political affairs must be thoroughly considered, and the monetary values in all the countries must be raised to an equal level with the Japanese yen.

For instance, just as it is being realized in Manchoukuo, North China, Mengchiang and the Philippines, the ideal of parity of currency value should be aimed in South and Central China as well as throughout the Southern Regions.

(To Be Concluded)

DEWEY'S CHANCES FOR U.S. PRESIDENCY

Youth Is the Republican Candidate's Strong Point

(By a Special Correspondent)

On June 26th at Chicago the Republican National Convention selected Governor Thomas Dewey of New York State as its candidate for the President of the United States on an almost unanimous ballot, thereby nominating an unprecedentedly young man for the job, Dewey being but forty-three years old.

He first came into the limelight about seven years ago in connection with the prosecution of James Haines, Tammany Hall Boss. At that time Dewey was the District Attorney for the State of New York. His brilliancy in handling this case won him renown and general approbation, which later carried him to the Governorship of New York State. It is said that he has the support of the Wall Street magnates as well as the middle class and that he is equally well liked by the majority of workingmen. From the results of the Republican Convention it seems that he is tremendously popular not only in New York State but also outside of the Empire State.

His political career being short, certain Republican leaders would have reserved his name for the 1948 election, by which time Roosevelt would indubitably be out of the running. However, the immense popularity Dewey enjoyed over either Willkie or Bricker forced the decision. Willkie, seeing which way the wind blew, retired early from the contest, and Bricker consented to play second fiddle as Vice-Presidential nominee.

Youth is Dewey's strong point. Youthful enthusiasm, marked ability and a persuasive personality may appeal more to the American public than the no longer novel machinations of the elderly Rooseveltian group.

Against such a possible advantage can be set forth Dewey's desertion of his former stand for isolationism which earlier won him friends. However, as isolationism is palpably untenable under the existing world conditions, he may find forgiveness for turning his coat.

Discards Isolationism

Dewey's first announcement of his foreign policy was made in New York City on April 27th in an address before the American Press Association, on which occasion he set forth his policy of international cooperation. Since then he has openly discarded isolationism. This did not exactly please Senator Taft and some other Republican leaders, but Dewey must float with the current which is definitely set in the direction of interventionism. Since this makes his foreign policy no different from that of Roosevelt, his case has been weakened. His campaign against Roosevelt must now be based entirely on domestic issues. The wastefulness and bureaucracy of the Roosevelt Administration as well as various forms of wartime control have come in for criticism by the American people. Dewey, contrary to Roosevelt's policy, upholds respect for individual initiative and more liberty in industrial fields, but the Republican platform seems to lack positiveness. In regard to the national service law, for instance, Dewey is against it personally but conditions force him outwardly to support it.

If he does not eventually put forward some concrete plan for changing things in the United States for the better; if he can do nothing but criticize the policies of the Roosevelt Administration; or if he straddles the fence on too many issues, Dewey is likely to lose the battle for the Presidency to a more experienced, wary and crafty man.

But it is early yet—the campaign has only just started. What new slogans, new attacks against the opposition, new promises may come from the Republican camp this summer we cannot foretell, but that the sharp minds of Dewey and his cohorts will evolve something more striking than an accent on youth may be taken for granted.

Whether a new man in the White House would make much difference in the war issues at stake is beside the mark. The question is whether Dewey, young and comparatively new in the political field, can win over the well entrenched, elderly and long experienced Roosevelt.

THE INTRUDER

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

The grass of Yen is growing green
and long
While in Chin the leafy mulberry
branches hang low.
Even now while my longing heart
is breaking,
Are you thinking, my dear, of coming back to me?
—O wind of spring, you are a
stranger,
Why do you enter through the
silken curtains of my bower?